

# The Newport Mercury

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1845.

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**The Newport Mercury**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**  
No. 133, Thames Street.

**TERMS**—Two Dollars per annum.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents  
for each subsequent insertion.

All Advertisements, (except where an  
account is open) must be paid for previous  
insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the  
direction of the Editor) until arrearages are  
paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the  
office.

**PLAIN & FANCY  
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SUCH AS

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STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate  
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Ink, superior to any other; Ink Pow-  
der; Writing and Letter Paper, of the  
best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads;  
Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books  
of various sizes; Commercial Blanks;  
Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No.  
133 Thames street, by  
**J. H. BARBER.**

**Guardian's Notice.**  
THE Subscriber has been chosen by  
her daughter, LYDIA B. TORREY,  
minor over 14 years of age, as her  
Guardian, and approved by the Court  
of Probate of Middletown, and has given  
bond as the law directs for the faithful  
discharge of the duties of said office.—  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
having claims against her said ward, to  
present the same to her within six months  
from the date hereof.

**CAROLINE C. TORREY, Guardian.**  
Middletown, Feb. 17, 1845.

**NOTICE.**  
THE following volumes are missing  
from the shelves of the Redwood  
Library:—1st vol. Madame de Sevigne's  
Letters; No. 19, vol. 10, Part 1st, let-  
ter G and H of the American Edition of  
the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.—  
Persons having either of them in their  
possession will confer a great favor by  
returning them to the Library.

**J. BARKER, Librarian.**  
Newport, Feb. 22, 1845.

**For Newport & Providence.**  
The Steamer  
**DIOLAS,**  
CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY.

Will leave Providence and Newport, as  
follows until further notice:

Leave Newport every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.  
Returning, leave Providence every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday morning at 10 1/2  
o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

Weight of all descriptions taken at a mod-  
erate price.  
N. B. The Diolas will be in readiness to tow  
vessels at all times. [Feb. 15]

**Steamboat NEPTUNE.**  
The steamboat NEP-  
TUNE, is under re-  
pairs and painting, and  
will with all possible  
dispatch be again placed on the line, of  
which due notice will be given.

**CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.**  
Feb. 22.

**TO LET.**  
FIFTY acres of first rate land in Mid-  
dletown, the south part of the  
late George Irish.  
It is divided into several lots, well fenced,  
with an unfailing water, and is but one mile  
and a half from the Newport Court house.

For terms, apply to JOHN F. TOWN,  
Newport, or to Mrs. P. IRISH, Mid-  
dletown  
[March 1, 1845.]

## POETRY.

### Song of the Dying Old Man to his Young Wife.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Kate, there's a trembling at my heart, a cold-  
ness at my brow.  
My sight is dim, my breath is faint, I feel I'm  
dying now:  
But ere my vision fades quite, e'er all of  
strength be o'er,  
Oh! let me look into thy face and press thy  
hand once more.

I would my latest glance should fall on what I  
loved most dear;  
But ah! thy cheek is wet again—wipe, wipe  
away the tear.  
Such tears of late have often gemmed thy  
drooping eyelids' fringe,  
Such tears of late have washed away thy  
young cheeks' ruddy tinge.

I brought thee from a simple home to be an  
old man's bride,  
Thou wert the altar where I laid affection, joy  
and pride;  
My heart's devotion, like the sun, shone forth  
with dimless power,  
And kept its bright glory rays to mark its  
setting hour.

I brought thee from a simple home, when  
early friends had met,  
And something filled thy farrow tone that  
whispered of regret.  
Oh! could I wonder, when you left warm  
spirits like your own,  
To dwell upon far distant earth with age and  
wealth alone?

I gazed with holy fondness on thy meek ro-  
sating eye,  
Soft in its gleaming as the first fair star of  
evening's sky;  
I marked the dimpled mirth around thy sweet  
lips when they smiled,  
And while I loved thee as a bride, I blest thee  
as a child.

But oh! thy young and glowing heart could  
not respond to mine,  
My whitened hairs seemed mocked by those  
rich sunny curls of thine;  
And though thy gentle faith was kind as  
woman's faith can be,  
'Twas as the spring flower clinging round the  
winter blighted tree.

My speech is faltering and low—the world is  
fading fast—  
The sands of life are few and slow—this day  
will be my last;  
I've something for thine ear—bend close—list  
to my falling word,  
Lay what I utter to thy soul, and start not  
when 'tis heard.

There's one who loves thee—though his love  
has never lived in speech—  
He worships as a devotee the star he cannot  
reach;  
He strives to mask his throbbing breast and  
hide its burning glow;  
But I have pierced the veil and seen the strug-  
gling heart below.

Nay, speak not, I alone have been the selfish  
and unwise;  
Young hearts will nestle with young hearts,  
young eyes will meet young eyes  
And when I saw his earnest glance turn hope-  
lessly away,  
I thanked the hand of Time that gave me  
warning of decay.

I question not thy bosom, Kate—I cast upon  
thy name  
No memory of jealous fear, no lightest shade  
of blame,  
I know that he has loved thee long, with deep  
and secret truth;  
I know he is a fitting one to bless thy trusting  
youth.

Weep not for me with bitter grief; I would  
but have thee tell  
That he who bribed thee to his heart has  
cherished thee right well,  
I give thee to another, Kate—and may that  
other prove  
As grateful for the blessing held, as doting in  
his love.

Bury me in the church-yard where the dark  
yew branches wave,  
And promise thou wilt come sometimes to  
weed the old man's grave;  
'Tis all I ask: I'm blind—I'm faint—take, take  
my parting breath—  
I die within thy arms, my Kate, and feel no  
sting of death.

## A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first  
settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

### APPENDIX.

#### 1636.

The first twelve persons who came  
with Roger Williams to Providence, and  
therefore had by virtue of his conveyance,  
the same prerogative with him, in the  
division of land, were William Arnold,  
John Greene, John Thorgmorton, Thom-  
as James, William Harris, Thomas Olney,  
Richard Waterman, Frances Weston,  
Ezekiel Holloman, Robert Cole, Stukely  
Westcott, William Carpenter.—Soon  
after came to them Chad Brown, Wm.  
Fairfield, J. Warner, E. Angel, J. Wind-  
son, R. Scott, Wm. Reynolds, Wm.  
Wickenden, Gregory Dexter, &c. &c.,  
most of whose names remain in a nu-  
merous posterity.—*Callender.*

#### 1638.

The names of the eighteen persons  
who first came to Aquedneck (Rhode Is-  
land) and incorporated themselves are as  
follows:—William Coddington, John  
Clark, William Hutchinson, John Cog-  
geshall, William Aspinwall, Samuel Wil-

bore, John Porter, John Sanford, Edward  
Hutchinson, jun. Thomas Savage, Wil-  
liam Dyre, William Freeborne, Philip  
Sherman, John Walker, Richard Carder,  
William Baulston, Edward Hutchinson,  
sen. Henry Bull.—*Callender.*

#### 1643.

The first purchasers of Warwick  
(Shawomet), were Randal Holden, John  
Wickes, Samuel Gorton, John Greene,  
Francis Weston, Richard Waterman,  
John Warner, Richard Carder, Samson  
Shotton, Robert Potter, William Wood-  
deal.—*Callender.*

#### 1651.

Jeremiah Clarke, who was President  
of the Colony of Rhode Island in 1648  
died at Newport 11 mo. 1651. He was  
the father of Gov. Walter Clarke, Wes-  
ton Clarke, the Recorder, and the Rev.  
James Clarke of the 2d Baptist Church.

#### 1652.

Sir Henry Vane, the patron and friend  
of the Colony of Rhode Island, was the  
eldest son of Sir Henry, the Secretary of  
State to Charles 1st.—He was born in  
1612 and was educated at Oxford; he af-  
terwards visited Geneva, where he ac-  
quired sentiments hostile to the Church  
of England, to avoid his father's displeas-  
ure he came to New England in 1635,  
and was elected Governor of Massachu-  
setts the next year. He was greatly in-  
strumental in procuring the Island of A-  
quidneck from the Indian Sachems for the  
first Colonists, and after his return to  
England continued to take a great inter-  
est in their affairs; it was by his assis-  
tance that Roger Williams obtained the  
Charter from the Earl of Warwick in 1644.

On his return to England, he married,  
and obtained the place of Treasurer of  
the Navy; during the civil wars he ably  
promoted the views of the Republicans,  
but disapproved of the violence offered  
to the King. He was opposed to the  
usurpation of Cromwell. At the Restora-  
tion he was accused of having compassed  
the King's death and was tried and con-  
demned. He was beheaded on Tower  
Hill, on the 14th of June 1662, at the  
age of 50 years.

#### 1670.

William Freeborn one of the 18 associ-  
ates who first came to Rhode Island, died at  
Portsmouth June 3, 1670 aged 80 years.

Richard Borden, one of the first set-  
tlers of Portsmouth died 25th of 3 mo-  
1670 aged 70 years—he was father of  
Mathew Borden who was the first white  
child, born on Rhode Island.

#### 1675.

John Anthony one of the first settlers  
of Portsmouth, died 20th of 5 mo. 1675.

#### 1676.

Philip Sherman, one of the 18 Associ-  
ates who first came to Rhode Island, was  
from Roxbury (Mass.) and was one of  
the 58 who were ordered to be disarmed  
by the General Court. He settled at  
Portsmouth and was a Deputy from that  
town, afterwards one of the Assistants, and  
Recorder of the Colony. He died about  
1676 at an advanced age. From him  
are descended the numerous persons  
bearing the name of Sherman on Rhode  
Island.

#### 1681.

Peter Easton and the Executors to  
John Clarke were ordered to lay out the  
Common burial place in Newport.

**LIGHTNING.**—We learn that several  
houses were struck by lightning on Sun-  
day—two in Second street near Marion,  
and one in Newton street, between Fourth  
and Fifth. The gable end of one of the  
houses in Second street was much injured  
and nearly knocked off, while a stove  
within was turned completely round.—  
In Newton street, the roof of the house  
was partly torn off by the electric fluid.  
*Phil. Inquirer.*

**Robbery of the Whitehall Mail.**—The  
pouch or mail bag, from Whitehall to  
Albany, was cut from the rear boot of  
the mail stage last evening. The robbery  
took place between Troy and Albany,  
the straps of the boot having been cut.—  
Of course the contents taken are not  
known as yet. The bag was not missed  
until the stage reached the Albany office.  
A valise was also taken from the boot.—  
The way-mail bag being in the forward  
boot, was untouched. The assistant Post-  
master, aided by the contractor, made  
immediate search on the Troy road, but  
found nothing.—*Albany Argus.*

## Select Tales

From the Portland Tribune.

### THE GOLD RING.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

#### CHAPTER I.

How gently wise, who never move  
When stern misfortune lowers;  
Who see the same kind hand of love  
In sunshine and in showers.  
When shadows veil the burning sky,  
And cloud the clouds they know  
Weighty as golden grandeur lie,  
And seas of splendour flow.  
They only bend, but never speak  
When angry storms arise—  
Prepared the hand of grief to take,  
And wait for brighter skies.

EMILY ACTON was an excellent young  
lady of some eighteen years. Her pa-  
rents, although in humble circumstances,  
were industrious, and the daughter was  
early taught to employ herself about that  
which was useful. She took pride in  
rising early and getting breakfast ready  
by the time her mother arose; after  
which she would employ herself in the  
kitchen, or sew or knit. Unlike a great  
many of her sex, who were seldom seen  
at the window to watch the young men  
who passed, dressed in the height of  
fashion. It was not because Emily was  
poor, but she had a different taste and  
thought more of her character and the  
assistance she might render her mother.  
Her dress was always neat, but never  
giddy; and it did not trouble her, if she  
could not follow the foolish fashions of  
the day. Emily was also interesting in  
her conversation. You would not hear  
her talk about the fellows and the beaux,  
from one month to another; nor remark  
what this person and that one wore at  
church. She attended meeting to hear  
and not see and be seen; and what she  
heard was treasured in her mind. Miss  
Acton was called a little odd, by some of  
her fifty young friends, who were all for  
fashion and show; but they loved her,  
nevertheless. Emily had an excellent dis-  
position; she was kind and accommo-  
dating, and never indulged in angry  
words, or manifested unpleasant feelings.

Mr Acton was a worthy shoemaker;  
but as his business was not very good  
and he was an expert workman, it was  
with difficulty that he paid his debts and  
lived comfortably. To purchase the ne-  
cessaries of life, requires no little sum,  
especially when rents are high and wood  
and flour are dear. To help along in  
the family, Jane was in the habit of  
taking in work, and often earned from twelve  
to fifteen shillings a week. This she  
gave to her mother to expend in any way  
she might think proper.

One morning as Emily was returning  
some work that she had made, she picked  
up a small gold ring. On examining it,  
as she returned home, she discovered the  
initials 'J. S.' engraved on the inside.—  
'Mother,' said she, 'this may belong to  
some one who prizes it highly; other-  
wise, I think the owner would not have  
had his initials engraved upon it.'

'If so you may find the owner; for it  
will certainly be advertised.'

'Do you think one would go to that  
expense for so trifling a thing.'

'Not unless it is valued more as a gift,  
than for the gold it contains.'

Emily carefully put away the ring in  
her box and thought but little of it for a  
few days. On Tuesday morning when  
the Gazette came—for Mr Acton was a  
subscriber to this paper—on looking over  
the advertising columns, Emily exclaimed,  
'Why, mother, the ring I found last  
week, is really advertised.'

'Are you sure of it?'

'Yes—it describes the very ring.'

'Run and get it, and then read to me  
the advertisement.'

Emily brought the ring and handed it to  
her mother and read as follows:

'Lost.—A small gold ring, with the  
initials 'J. S.' upon it. The ring is prized  
as the gift of a friend, and whoever has  
found the same shall be liberally reward-  
ed by leaving it at the store of Mr  
—, in Middle Street.'

It must be the same, Emily, and you  
had better carry the ring to the store this  
morning.

'I will, mother; but I shall charge  
nothing for finding it.'

Putting on her things, Emily started  
for the shop in Middle street. On en-  
tering she made known her errand, and  
the store-keeper remarked that the gen-  
tleman who lost the ring had left two  
dollars for him to pay, should any one  
present it. But Emily refused to take  
the money, and left the ring. The shop-  
keeper insisted on her taking the two  
dollars. 'The gentleman is rich and is  
able to pay it,' said he.

Finding that she refused and was leav-  
ing the shop, he called her back and re-  
quested her name and residence, which she  
did not hesitate to give and then left the  
shop and returned to her home.

presently returned, telling her daughter  
a young gentleman was in the front  
room, who wished to see her. Wiping  
her face and hands on her apron, she  
hastened into the room, without unrolling  
her sleeves or unpinning her gown. Yet  
she did not apologize for her appearance,  
taking it for granted, that if a real gen-  
tleman wished to see her, he would know  
that to work was no disgrace and that on  
Monday morning she must of course be  
found at the wash tub.

As she entered the room the gentle-  
man remarked—'If I mistake not, you  
are the young lady who recently found a  
gold ring and left it at the store of Mr.  
—.'

'Yes, sir.'

'But as you refused to take the two  
dollars I left, I didn't know but you might  
think it too small a sum, and I have called  
to present you with five dollars.'

'O, sir, I did not think I ought to be  
paid for doing my duty and therefore I  
refused to take it; and I shall now cer-  
tainly refuse your liberal offer.'

'But I insist upon your taking it.—  
Here, accept this bill.'

'I cannot consent to take it. It would  
not be right for me to be paid for discharg-  
ing my duty—do you think it would, sir?'

'The ring I value at ten times that  
sum. It was a ring worn by a very dear  
friend, who died about two years since,  
and on that account I prize it. But I  
merely ask you to take this bill as a pre-  
sent, not as pay received for a very  
honest act—and take it you must.'

'Do not urge me to take it, sir.'

'Take it—take it—and say not another  
word.'

Reluctantly Emily held out her hand  
and took the five dollars—remarking that  
she would endeavor to make good use  
of it.

'I have no doubt of that,' said the  
stranger, seeming but little inclined to  
leave; 'you have probably learned how  
to make good use of money.'

'Yes, sir, as my parents are poor, I  
am obliged to earn my own living by  
sewing and knitting, and I expend but  
very little for what I think is not really  
useful.'

'You take in work, then?'

'Yes, sir, all I can get to do.'

'I have some shirting I should like to  
have made up. Can I get you to do it?'

'I should be happy to do it for you.'

Bidding Emily good morning, the  
stranger left the house, while the industri-  
ous girl returned to her wash-tub.

'Mother,' said she, 'who do you sup-  
pose this stranger is? He appears to be  
an excellent man, and insisted upon my  
taking five dollars for finding the ring.'

'I cannot tell; he must be some rich  
man's son, or he could not afford to give  
you so much.'

'Besides, mother, he says he will give  
me some work.'

'If he should and you do it very  
well, it may open the way for more em-  
ployment. I should as lief you would  
work for gentlemen, as take it from shop-  
keepers.'

Cheerful and happy, Emily continued  
at her work day by day. She never had  
a moment to spend to walk the streets, or  
gossip from house to house. Her thoughts  
were, how she could make herself most  
useful, and better promote the welfare  
and happiness of her worthy parents.

#### CHAPTER II.

I seek a female in whose heart,  
Domestic virtues share a part;  
Not fond of gaudy dress or show,  
To please some foolish, senseless beau;  
Who rather at her work be seen,  
Than pace the town with haughty mien,  
Addressing every male she meets,  
In bustling marts or crowded streets.

Charles Simonton was the son of a  
rich man; but unlike the children of  
many wealthy parents, from his earliest  
years he was obliged to work. His ju-  
dicious father had been brought up at  
a mechanical trade and had made his  
fortune by diligence and industry, and he  
was determined his son should not be  
ruined by idleness and improper associa-  
tions. When he was old enough to learn  
a trade, he put Charles to Messrs. Gould  
& Webster, to learn the mysteries of mak-  
ing hats. With these gentlemen he  
worked hard; but at this he did not  
murmur. Sometimes his fellow associa-  
tes would joke him on account of his  
steady habits and even laugh at him for  
not touching the ardent spirits which  
they daily used. But he had seen the  
evil of intemperance and warned them to  
beware. They heeded him not.

One day two of the apprentices, young  
Woodman and Harris, determined they  
would make Charles take a glass of bitters  
with them, but he stoutly refused. They  
held him and endeavored to pour the  
poison down his throat, but could not  
succeed.

'You will be sorry for this,' said  
Charles; 'for I am certain, unless you  
forbear your practice, you will become  
intemperate and die drunkards.'

'We'll risk that young Morality,' they  
replied. 'Who won't enjoy themselves  
when they can must be fools.'

Charles made the best of the treatment  
he received, and was so kind-hearted, it  
was seldom that he was treated roughly.  
His most excellent mother had taught  
him lessons of wisdom, which he could  
not forget. When tempted to stay from  
duty, her image and her counsel were  
before him and he turned from the wrong  
path and pursued a virtuous life.

When Charles had finished his trade,  
his masters offered to give him employ-  
ment, but his father had business for  
him, which he thought would be more  
congenial to his feelings—he took him  
into partnership with himself. Their  
business was good and prosperity crown-  
ed their efforts. About this time Charles  
met a severe loss in the death of his moth-  
er. She had been sick for some months,  
and her death had been daily expected.—  
She gave her son some excellent advice  
and begged him never to deviate from a  
virtuous course.

'My son, I am dying,' said she, 'and  
when I am gone remember my words to  
you, and always practice according to  
the dictates of wisdom. Follow the Bi-  
ble and treasure in your heart its holy  
truth, which if obeyed will make you  
happy in life, cheerful in death and bless-  
ed forever. Here, Charles, I give you  
a ring I have worn—keep it to remember  
my precepts.'

Charles loved his mother affectionate-  
ly. She had been a devoted parent to  
him, and when she was dead his grief  
was poignant. He placed her gift up-  
on his finger, resolving to part with it  
only in death.

Mrs. Simonton had slept beneath the  
clouds of the valley for nearly two years,  
and Charles had safely kept this relic  
of his mother; but one day on going to his  
supper, he discovered that he had lost  
his ring. He looked for it in vain.—  
Charles went directly to Isaac Adams,  
proprietor of the Portland Gazette, and  
paid him for an advertisement stating his  
loss, requesting the finder to leave it at  
a shop in Middle street.

In a few days, Charles called at the  
store, and ascertained that his ring had  
been found. 'But,' said the shop-keeper  
'the young lady who found it, would not  
take the two dollars reward you order-  
ed me to pay her.'

'Wouldn't take it?—and why not?'

'It is more than I can tell. She  
seemed to think it was not one's duty to  
receive pay for what was found. And,  
faith, Charles, she was a very pretty  
girl.'

'But she shall be paid. Just inform  
me where she lives and I will see she is  
rewarded for her honesty.'

The shop-keeper informed Charles of  
her residence, and on Monday he called  
at the house. The result of that visit the  
reader learned in our first chapter.

When Simonton left the house of Mr.  
Acton he resolved on one thing—to mar-  
ry the interesting and domestic daughter,  
as he found her to be, providing he could  
obtain her consent. Her beauty and  
her modesty, her industry and her humil-  
ity struck him at once, and he could not  
forget her. At night he thought of the  
beautiful girl and in the day time she was  
before him. 'She is just such a woman  
as I need,' said he to himself, 'and she  
suits me better than any of the dozens I  
am acquainted with, who fill the circle  
of pride and fashion.'

In a short time Charles called at Mr.  
Acton's with the shirting he wished to  
have made up. It was in the evening.—  
He was politely invited in, and gladly  
embraced the opportunity. While sitting  
with the good lady, Emily busied her-  
self with ironing the clothes, now and  
then stopped to converse with Charles.—  
Everything was neat about the house  
and spoke of industry and not of poverty.

In taking leave he was invited to call a-  
gain, by Emily and her mother, the for-  
mer stating that his work would be fin-  
ished in the course of a week.

'What a fine young gentleman Mr.  
Simonton is,' said Mr. Acton, after  
Charles had gone; 'for on that evening,  
for the first time, they had learned his  
name.'

'He is very pleasant and very kind,'  
remarked Emily. 'How different he is  
from many of our rich men. I really  
begin to love that young man.'

'I certainly do,' said the mother.—  
You seldom see a man of his wealth so  
pleasant and agreeable to poor folks.'

'If ever I should be so lucky as to get  
a husband, mother, I know of no one who  
comes up to my ideas of what a husband  
should be as this Mr. Simonton.'

'I fear, my child, you will not get such  
a gentleman as he.'

'I do not expect it. I never dreamed  
of such a thing. It was only some of  
my foolish talk.'

One week passed away and Mr. Sim-  
onton called for his work. It was done  
and well done; for which he paid Emily  
liberally—she however refused to take  
more than it was worth, until being over-  
persuaded.

When Charles took his leave that night,  
he remarked to Emily—'On Sunday eve-  
ning next Dr Deane delivers a lec-



ture before the Benevolent Society. I should be happy to have your company there.

"I should be pleased to go," said Emily, and they bid each other good night.

Charles and Emily went to the lecture. A door was now open for his frequent visits at Mr. Acton's and every week he spent two or three evenings there.

A year passed away—just one year from the day that Emily picked up the gold ring in the streets. There was a wedding at the house of Mr. Acton, and Emily was the happy bride. She never looked handsomer, and Simonton's joy was complete.

Mr. Kellogg united the happy pair and then invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon them.

As Mr. Simonton was a wealthy man, he purchased a fine house in Back street; thither he took his excellent companion, where they lived in peace, prosperity and happiness for more than half a century. It was but a few years since that they were deposited in the narrow house, followed to the tomb by numerous friends and relations. They died in Christian faith, the precepts of the Bible cheering them in their sickness and giving them an antepast of those joys which are in reservation for the righteous.

## President Polk's Inaugural Address, MARCH 4, 1845.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Without solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth. I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Honored with this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I am about to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more aged and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, even in the infancy of the Republic, distrusted their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of one so much younger and less endowed, now that our domain extends from ocean to ocean, that our people have so greatly increased in numbers, and at a time when so great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of our government?—Well may the boldest fear, and the wisest tremble, when incurring responsibilities on which may depend our country's peace and prosperity, and, in some degree, the hopes and happiness of the whole human family.

In assuming responsibilities so vast, I fervently invoke the aid of that Almighty ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations and of men, to guard this heaven favored land against the mischiefs which, without His guidance, might arise from an unwise public policy. With a reliance upon the wisdom of Omnipotence to sustain and direct me in the path of duty which I am appointed to pursue, I stand in the presence of this assembled multitude of my countrymen, to take upon myself the solemn obligation, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

A concise enumeration of the principles which will guide me in the administrative policy of the government, is not only in accordance with the examples set me by all my predecessors, but is eminently benefiting the occasion.

The constitution itself, plainly written as it is, the safeguard of our federative compact, the offspring of concession and compromise, binding together in the bonds of peace and union this great and increasing family of free and independent States, will be the chart by which I shall be directed.

It will be my first care to administer the government in the true spirit of that instrument, and to assume no powers not expressly granted, or clearly implied in its terms. The government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers; and it is by a strict adherence to the clearly granted powers, and by abstaining from the exercise of doubtful or unauthorized implied powers, that we have the only sure guaranty against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities, which have occasionally so much disturbed the harmony of our system, and even threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

"To the States respectively, or to the people," have been reserved "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States." Each State is a complete sovereignty within the sphere of its reserved powers. The Government of the Union, acting within the sphere of its delegated authority, is also a complete sovereignty. While the General Government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, the States should be equally careful that, in the maintenance of their rights, they do not overstep the limits of powers reserved to them. One of the most distinguished of my predecessors attached deserved importance to "the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies," and to the "preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad."

To the Government of the United States has been intrusted the exclusive

management of our Foreign Affairs.—Beyond that, it wields a few general enumerated powers. It does not force reform on the States. It leaves individuals, over whom it casts its protecting influence, entirely free to improve their own condition by the legitimate exercise of all their mental and physical powers. It is a common protector of each and all the States; of every man who lives upon our soil, whether of native or foreign birth; of every religious sect, in their worship of the Almighty according to the dictates of their own conscience; of every shade of opinion, and the most free inquiry; of every art, trade and occupation, consistent with the laws of the States.—And we rejoice in the general happiness, prosperity and advancement of our Country, which have been the offspring of Freedom, not of Power.

This most admirable and wisest system of well-regulated self-government among men, ever devised by human minds, has been tested by its successful operation for more than half a century; and, if preserved from the usurpations of the Federal Government on the one hand and the exercise by the States of powers not reserved to them on the other, will I fervently hope and believe, endure for ages to come, and dispense the blessings of civil and religious liberty to distant generations. To effect objects so dear to every patriot, I shall devote myself with anxious solicitude. It will be my desire to guard against that most fruitful source of danger to the harmonious action of our system, which consists in substituting the mere discretion and caprice of the Executive, or of majorities in the legislative department of the Government, for powers which have been withheld from the Federal Government by the Constitution. By the theory of our Government, majorities rule; but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the Constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the Constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the Constitution, as a shield against such oppression.

That the blessings of liberty which our Constitution secures may be enjoyed alike by minorities and majorities the Executive has been wisely invested with a qualified veto upon the acts of the Legislature. It is a negative power, and is conservative in its character. It arrests for the time hasty, inconsiderate, or unconstitutional legislation; invites reconsideration, transfers questions at issue between the Legislative and Executive departments to the tribunal of the people. Like all other powers, it is subject to be abused.—When judiciously and properly exercised, the Constitution itself may be saved from infraction, and the rights of all preserved and protected.

The inestimable value of our Federal Union is felt and acknowledged by all.—By this system of united and confederated States, our people are permitted, collectively and individually, to seek their own happiness in their own way; and the consequences have been most auspicious. Since the Union was formed, the number of States has increased from thirteen to twenty-eight; two of these have taken their position as members of the confederacy within the last week.—Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under itsegis, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freed from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer tasked in devising means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation or conquest, is devoting itself to man's true interests, in developing his faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments.—Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish whatever the head conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished.—All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon terms of precise equality. All are entitled to equal rights and equal protection. No union exists between Church and State; and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sect and creeds.

These are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of this glorious Union? No treason to mankind since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would stop the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy millions, and invites all the nations of the earth to imitate our example. If he say that error and wrong are committed in the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other system of government revealed by Heaven, or devised by man, has reason been allowed so free and broad a scope to combat error. Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than enlightend reason? Does he expect to find among

the ruins of this Union a happier abode for our swarming millions than they now have under it? Every lover of his country must shudder at the thought of the possibility of its dissolution, and will be ready to adopt the patriotic sentiment, "Our federal Union—it must be preserved." To preserve it, the compromises which alone enabled our fathers to form a common constitution for the government and protection of so many States and distinct communities, of such diversified habits, interests, and domestic institutions, must be sacredly and religiously observed. Any attempt to disturb or destroy these compromises, being terms of the compact of Union, can lead to none other than the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.

It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the Constitution, and were recognized and protected by it. All must see that if it were possible for them to be successful in attaining their object, the dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of our happy form of government, must speedily follow.

I am happy to believe that at every period of our existence as a nation, there has existed, and continues to exist, among the great mass of our people, a devotion to the Union of the States, which will shield and protect it against the moral treason of any who would seriously contemplate its destruction. To secure a continuance of that devotion, the compromises of the Constitution must not only be preserved, but sectional jealousies and heart-burnings must be discountenanced; and all should remember that they are members of the same political family, having a common destiny. To increase the attachment of our people to the Union, our laws should be just. Any policy which may tend to favor monopolies, or the peculiar interests of sections or classes, must operate to the prejudice of the interests of their fellow-citizens, and should be avoided. If the compromises of the Constitution be preserved,—if sectional jealousies and heart-burnings be discountenanced,—if our laws be just and the government be practically administered strictly within the limits of power prescribed to it,—we may discard all apprehensions for the safety of the Union.

With these views of the nature, character, and objects of the Government, and the value of the Union, I shall steadily oppose the creation of those institutions and systems which, in their nature, tend to prevent it from its legitimate purposes, and make it the instrument of sections, classes, and individuals. We need no National Banks, or other extraneous institution, planted around the Government to control or strengthen it in opposition to the will of its authors. Experience has taught us how unnecessary they are as auxiliaries of the public authorities, how impotent for good, and how powerful for mischief.

Ours was intended to be a plain and frugal government; and I shall regard it to be my duty to recommend to Congress, and, as far as the Executive is concerned, to enforce by all the means within my power, the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money, which may be compatible with the public interest.

A National debt has become almost an institution of European monarchies. It is viewed, in some of them, as an essential prop to existing governments. Monarchy is the condition of that people whose government can be sustained only by a system which periodically transfers large amounts from the labor of the many to the coffers of the few. Such a system is incompatible with the ends for which our Republican Government was instituted. Under a wise policy, the debts contracted in our Revolution, and during the war of 1812, have been happily extinguished. By a judicious application of the revenues, not required for other necessary purposes, it is not doubted that the debt which has grown out of the circumstances of the last few years may be speedily paid off.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on the entire restoration of the credit of the General Government of the Union, and that of many of the States. Happy would it be for the indebted States if they were freed from their liabilities, many of which were incautiously contracted.—Although the Government of the Union is neither a legal nor a moral sense bound for the debts of the States, and it would be a violation of our compact of Union to assume them, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in seeing all the States meet their public liabilities, and pay off their just debts, at the earliest practicable period. That they will do so as soon as it can be done without imposing too heavy burdens on their citizens, there is no reason to doubt. The sound, moral and honorable feeling of the people of the indebted States cannot be questioned; and we are happy to perceive a settled disposition on their part, as their ability returns, after a season of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, to pay off all just demands, and to acquiesce in any reasonable measures to accomplish that object.

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money should be collected than the necessities of an

economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. "Justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of the another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country." I have heretofore declared to my fellow-citizens that, in "my judgement, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation."

I have also declared my opinion to be "in favor of a tariff for revenue," and that "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry," and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

"The power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," was an indispensable one to be conferred on the Federal Government, which without it, would possess no means of providing for its own support. In executing this power, by levying a Tariff of duties for the support of the Government, the raising of revenue should be the object, and protection the incident. To reverse this principle, and make protection the object, and revenue the incident, would be to inflict manifest injustice upon all other than the protected interests. In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests.—Within the revenue limit, there is a discretion to discriminate; beyond that limit, the rightful exercise of the power is not conceded. The incidental protection afforded to our home interests by discriminations within the revenue range, it is believed will be ample. In making discriminations, all our home interests should, as far as practicable, be equally protected. The largest portion of our people are agriculturists. Others are employed in manufactures, commerce, navigation, and the mechanic arts. They are all engaged in their respective pursuits, and their joint labors constitute the national or home industry. To tax one branch of this home industry for the benefit of another, would be unjust. No one of these interests can rightfully claim an advantage over the others, or to be enriched by impoverishing the others.—All are equally entitled to the fostering care and protection of the Government.

In exercising a sound discretion in levying discriminating duties within the limit prescribed, care should be taken that it be done in a manner not to benefit the wealthy few, at the expense of the toiling millions, by taxing lowest the luxuries of life or articles of superior quality and high price, which can only be consumed by the wealthy; and highest the necessities of life, or articles of coarse quality and low price, which the poor and great mass of our people must consume. The burdens of Government should, as far as practicable, be distributed justly and equally among all classes of our population. These general views, long entertained on this subject, I have deemed it proper to reiterate. It is a subject upon which conflicting interests, sections and occupations are supposed to exist, and a spirit of mutual concession and compromise in adjusting its details should be cherished by every part of our wide-spread country as the only means of preserving harmony and a cheerful acquiescence of all in the operation of our revenue laws. Our patriotic citizens in every part of the Union will readily submit to the payment of such taxes as shall be needed for the support of their Government, whether in peace or in war, if they are so levied as to distribute the burdens as equally as possible among them.

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty, secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to the re-union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate an object so important to both.

I regard the question of Annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their re-union. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our Government. Our Union is a confederacy of independent States, whose policy is peace with each other and all the world. To enlarge its limits is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions. The world has nothing to fear from military ambition in our Government. While the Chief Magistrate and the popular branch

of Congress are elected for short terms by the suffrages of those millions who must, in their own persons bear all the burdens and miseries of war, our Government cannot be otherwise than pacific.—Foreign powers should, therefore, look on the Annexation of Texas to the United States, not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own by adding another member—thereby diminishing the chances of war, and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products.

To Texas the reunion is important, because the strong protecting arm of our Government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole south, western frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our National existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederated States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have, at different times, been made to the enlargement of our boundaries.—These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union. New Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened.—As our boundaries have been enlarged, and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in greater danger of overthrow, if our population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the original thirteen States, than it is, now that they are sparsely settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional war, which so often occurs between bordering independent nations? Is there one who would not prefer free intercourse with her, to high duties on all our products and manufactures which enter her ports or cross her frontiers? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavor, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the United States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title, by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago, our population was confined on the West by the ridge of the Alleghenies. Within that period—within the lifetime, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the Eastern valley of the Mississippi; adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them, adequately, wherever they may be upon our soil. The jurisdiction of our laws, and the benefits of our republican institutions, should be extended over them in the distant regions they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our federative Union. In the mean time, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

In the management of our foreign relations, it will be my aim to observe

careful respect for the rights of other nations, while our own will be the subject of constant watchfulness. Equal and exact justice should characterize all our intercourse with foreign countries. All alliances having a tendency to jeopard the welfare and honor of our country, or sacrifice any one of the national interests, will be studiously avoided; and yet no opportunity will be lost to cultivate a favorable understanding with foreign governments, by which our navigation and commerce may be extended, and the ample products of our fertile soil, as well as the manufactures of our skillful artisans, find a ready market and remunerating prices in foreign countries.

In taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," a strict performance of duty will be exacted from all public officers. From those officers, especially, who are charged with the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, will prompt and rigid accountability be required. Any culpable failure or delay on their part to account for the moneys intrusted to them, at the times and in the manner required by law, will, in every instance, terminate the official connection of such defaulting officer with the government.

Although, in our country, the chief magistrate must almost of necessity be chosen by a party, and stand pledged to its principles and measures, yet, in his official action, he should not be the President of a party only, but of the whole people of the United States. While he executes the laws with an impartial hand, shrinks from no proper responsibility, and faithfully carries out in the Executive Department of the Government the principles and policy of those who have chosen him, he should not be unmindful that our fellow-citizens who have differed from him in opinion are entitled to the full and free exercise of their opinions and judgments, and that the rights of all are entitled to respect and regard.

Confidently relying upon the aid and assistance of the co-ordinate departments of the government in conducting our public affairs, I enter upon the discharge of the high duties which have been assigned me by the people, again humbly supplicating that Divine Being who has watched over and protected our beloved country from its infancy, to the present hour, to continue His gracious benedictions upon us, that we may continue to be a prosperous and happy people.

A Veteran.—The venerable Gen. Gideon Foster, of Danvers, was ninety-six years old on Sunday last. On the day previous he drove alone to Salem in his own chaise, made several purchases, and returned in safety, notwithstanding his advanced age and the dangerous state of the roads. Few persons, who have passed through the memorable scenes he has, evince so much activity, even when a score of years younger.—Salem Register.

On Wednesday evening last, Jonathan Walker, who is still in prison here under his conviction in November last, for negro stealing, attempted to escape, and so far succeeded as to get the jail door open, having been supplied by some friend with a pickaxe for the purpose. It is a subject of no little wonder here, that the zeal and benevolence of Walker's abolition friends abroad have not yet led to his being supplied with the necessary funds for his release.

Pensacola Gazette, Feb. 8.

A man in Spruce-street beat his wife yesterday in a shocking manner. Soon after, about twenty youngsters, aged from sixteen to eighteen, routed him from his dwelling and gave him a sound thrashing. The wife, then bleeding, took part with the husband.

New-York American Republican.

Moses Russell, the fellow who, under the name of John Taylor, contrived to swindle a St. Louis firm out of \$2500, by a pretended sale of eighty thousand pounds of lead, was arrested near Memphis on the 16th ult. He had but \$700 when arrested, the rest having been employed to pay his debts, and to speculate in produce. Russell has heretofore maintained a respectable position as a farmer and has a wife and children.

Worth Trying.—It is said that the most obstinate horses may be made to go, by securing a rope to their tails, passing it between the legs forward, and pulling upon it. This, if effectual, is a much better method than beating a horse half an hour.

Pedestrianism.—At a recent foot race in England between William Jackson and William Sheppard, the former accomplished upwards of eleven miles in an hour, and did not appear to be distressed by the performance. He is called the "American deer," but it is said he was born in England. He is quite small, weighing only 106 pounds, measuring in height only 5 feet 2 1/2 inches.

A Floating Theatre.—At the foot of Spring street, on the North River, a large steamboat is at present undergoing transformation into a theatre—a floating theatre—with galleries, boxes, pit, scenes and machinery, and commodious cabins for the dressing rooms of the artists. This floating dramatica is to be ready in the early summer to sail up the river, to amuse the people of the Hudson, and so on up the line of the canal and perhaps to the grand lakes themselves. The concern is to proceed with a printing press and compositor, for the printing of the bills of the play.

N. Y. Express.



Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of this State commenced its March term in this town on Tuesday morning. There was to appearance much business before the Court, but owing to the absence of Council several cases were continued to the next term.

The Criminal Docket was unusually large—seven new indictments were found by the Grand Jury, viz:—

- Three for Assault and Battery.
- Two for Breach of License Law.
- One for Rape.
- One for Murder.

On Thursday afternoon, Cato Brightman, a black, was tried for a Rape on a white girl, 12 years of age, and found guilty by the Jury. The Court sentenced him to 14 years hard labor in the State Prison.

Mary Brown, (wife of a Soldier at Fort Adams) was tried for an Assault and Battery on another female, found guilty and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment in the State Jail.

The indictment against Gideon Manchester, of Tiverton for the murder of his wife, with the other criminal cases were continued to the next term.

Four cases on the civil Docket were disposed of and the rest continued.

Six Petitions were granted, four for Divorce, and two for the benefit of the Insolvent Act, three were dismissed.

The Court adjourned yesterday afternoon to its regular term on the 4th Monday of August.

Wm. Littlefield Esq. formerly Collector of this port is said to have been appointed Post Master in place of Hon. Asher Robbins, deceased.

The new Cabinet, it is said will consist of the following gentlemen:—

- James Buchanan, of Penn. Secretary of State.
- R. J. Walker, of Miss. Secretary of Treasury.
- George Bancroft, of Mass. Secretary of Navy.
- Wm. L. Marcy, of N. Y. Secretary of War.
- Cave Johnson, of Tenn. Post Master General.
- John W. Jones, of Virginia Attorney General.

Accident.—We regret to learn that Dr. Satterlee of the U. S. Army, met with a serious accident on Thursday last, while on his way to Fort Adams, he was thrown from his horse, and while on the ground, his thigh was broken and his side injured by kicks from the horse. We are glad to learn that he was yesterday, as comfortable as could be expected.

We understand that the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, will hold an ordination in Trinity Church on Wednesday next, and on Thursday the Rev. Robert Bernard Hall, will be instituted Rector of the Parish. Divine service will commence on each occasion at 10 1/2 o'clock.

The steamboat Neptune, we understand, is expected to be ready to resume her trips on the 18th inst.

A Tunnel of Roman construction has recently been discovered and explored at Marseilles. It connects the ancient Abbeys of St. Victor—running under an arm of the sea—with a tower of Fort St. Nicholas. The tunnel, one-fourth longer than that under the Thames, is formed of a single vault of 60 feet span, and has recently been explored from end to end. The sum of \$1,000,000 would, it is estimated, put it in complete repair, and render it serviceable for modern use.

ERBEN'S GRAND ORGAN.—Ten thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Vestry of Trinity Church toward the erection of an organ suited to the style and proportions of "New Trinity." The organ case will be 52 feet high, 27 wide, and 32 deep. The largest wooden diapason pipe will be of such dimensions, that the interior will measure upward of 250 cubic feet. The largest metal diapason, in the centre of the front organ, will be 5 feet in circumference and 28 in length. There are to be four separate organs, known by the names of the Great organ, Swell organ, Choir organ, and Pedal organ; 43 draw stops, 11 of which will be diapasons, one 52 feet long, and four of 16 feet in length, besides two reed stops of 16 feet. Whole number of pipes 2,169. Entire weight of the organ estimated altogether at 40 tons. It will be the largest organ ever erected in this country, and there are but few larger in Europe.—Prot. Churchman.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—Mr. Bates of Mass. took the floor—& spoke about an hour against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Bates then gave way to a motion to adjourn. Lost, 26 to 26. Every Senator present, for the first time this session, every Senator from every State in the Union.

Mr. Bates accordingly resumed his remarks. When Mr. Bates had concluded,

The Senate Adjourned.

In the House, the Senate Postage bill, with the two amendments adopted in Committee, was passed by a vote of 158 to 74. One of these amendments provides that the reduction of rates of postage shall take place on the first of July instead of on the passage of the Act, and the other—which is of leading importance—makes a double charge, ten cents, on letters carried over 300 miles.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and sat till 7 o'clock without taking any final vote upon it.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

In SENATE.—The bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and for other purposes, with amendments, was then taken up and passed.

The question upon adopting the amendments to the civil and diplomatic bill, occupied nearly the whole hour previous to the consideration of the special order.

The hour for the consideration of the resolution for annexing Texas to the United States having arrived, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, rose and made one of the most powerful and eloquent speeches against annexation, that has been made during the session.

Night Session.

SENATE, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Mangum called the Senate to order, and stated that the question was on the amendment of Mr. Walker. The amendment was read,

And various amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Benton's amendment.

The question was now taken upon agreeing to Mr. Walker's amendment as amended, and it was carried—Ayes 27, noes 25.

Three Whigs voted for it, and carried the proposition. They were Johnson, of Louisiana, Merrick, of Maryland, and Henderson, of Miss.

The joint resolutions, as amended, were then engrossed by a vote of 27 to 25. The question now recurred upon the final passage of the resolution.

Mr. Barrow asked if it had been engrossed, and was informed that it had been.

The only question that remained was to pass the resolution, and it was passed by the following vote:—

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquhoun, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannagan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Merrick, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury—27.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagan, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Upham, White, Woodbridge—25.

Mr. Evans now moved that the Senate adjourn, and the motion prevailed at a few minutes before 9.

HOUSE.—The House resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, in the chair), and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of certain rivers.

We annex the Joint Resolutions as amended by the addition of Benton's bill on motion of Mr. Walker, and in the shape in which they finally passed the Senate: Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new state, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of Government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the states of this Union.

Sec. 2 And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guaranties, to wit: First. Said state to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Second. Said state, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence, belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind which may belong to or be due or owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said state may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

Third. New states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said state of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said state, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such states as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying South of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each state asking admission may desire. And in such state or states shall be formed out of said territory North of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited.

Mr. Walker's amendment adds to the joint resolutions from the House the following: And be it further resolved, That if the President of the United States shall, in his judgment and discretion, deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then—

Be it resolved, That a state, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing states, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations, to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

In SENATE, Friday, Feb. 28th, 30,000 additional copies of the Patent Office Document were ordered to be printed.

The remainder of the day was principally occupied with the Civil and Diplomatic bill—several amendments having been made by the committee on Finance. The appropriation for the Austrian mission was reduced to that of a Charge; and that for a minister to China, \$9,000 to 5,000 for a "commissioner."

The General Appropriation bill was amended and passed.

In the House, the River Improvement Bill considered and finally passed by a vote of 105 to 96. The bill as it now stands, appropriates over two millions of Dollars for improving certain rivers and harbors.

The House afterwards proceeded to the order of the day, which was the report of the Select Committee on the Rhode Island Rebellion Case. Mr. Elmer, of N. J. spoke against the report.—After he had concluded, Mr. Cranston, of R. I. obtained the floor, but the Speaker gave it to Mr. Williams, of Mass. who spoke during the morning hour in favor of the report. The subject was then laid aside without coming to a decision.

The House then went into Committee and took up the Texas Resolutions. After the reading of the Senate's amendment, the Committee rose, and a resolution, to end debate in committee in five minutes, was adopted by yeas and nays—123 to 57. The Committee then rose and reported the Senate amendments. The question on concurrence was taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 132, nays 76. Thus the joint Resolution "for annexing Texas to the United States" is finally passed, and with the signature of the President, (which we learn it has since received,) has become a law!

In SENATE, Saturday, Mar. 1st, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Archer, authorizing the President of the United States to open negotiations with the Government of Mexico for adjusting the boundaries between Mexico and Texas. It lies over till Monday.

The Post-Office bill was debated and the House amendments agreed to, and a large amount of uninteresting business transacted. The postage bill takes effect on the 1st of July. The rate of Postage will then be 10 cents for distances exceeding 300 miles—5 cents for all distances under 300 miles. An amendment offered by Mr. Benton giving Members of Congress the franking privilege on letters received for thirty days before and thirty days after the session was adopted.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed, and sent to the House for action on the Senate's amendment.

The joint resolution from the House, authorizing the Government to retain the 5 per cent. fund from the sales of public land, to meet the deficiency caused by the default of states to pay the interest on their stocks and bonds, held by the Government, was agreed to.—This is designed to make good the Smithsonian fund.

The bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida was taken up and debated at some length but without final action.

In the House, the Speaker signed the annexing resolutions, amid shouts of delight from the Democratic members.

The military appropriation bill was passed. The Senate's amendment to the postage bill was agreed to without debate and without a division.

The House took a recess, for an hour after which the bill for the benefit of the Welsh and Erie Canal was passed, by a vote of 82 to 55. This bill is an important bill for Indiana, as it grants 300,000 acres of land. The completion of the Welsh and Erie Canal will increase the trade of Indiana with the Atlantic States. The bill has already passed the Senate.

NIGHT SESSION.

Admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union.

The joint resolutions for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, were passed in the Senate after a long debate, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, March 1st, by a vote of 36 to 9.

In the House, various bills were acted

upon and passed during the night session, which adjourned at 11 o'clock to meet again on Monday at 10 a. m.

MONDAY, March 3, 1845.

The SENATE, to day, after some debate, refused to take up the Oregon bill—21 to 23.

The bill making appropriations for certain fortifications was then taken up, with amendments from the House, striking out \$40,000 for improving the harbor of Boston. The bill thus amended was agreed to.

The civil and diplomatic bill was then passed, after having been reported by Mr. Evans, from the committee of conference of both Houses, to whom the subject had been referred.

The House bill appropriating \$2,000,000, was passed—27 to 11.

About 2 o'clock at night, a message coming in from the President that he had no other communication to make, the session closed.

The House met at ten o'clock, and committees were called for reports, a large number of which were made and disposed of.

The Speaker signed the bill for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, and it was returned to the Senate for the signature of its presiding officer.

Mr. McKay, from the committee on conference, on the part of the House, with respect to the amendments to the general appropriation bill, made a report, adjusting the disagreement between the two Houses, and it was concurred in.

After some other business of little importance was transacted, a committee which had been appointed to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communications to make to either branch.

A few minutes after 2 on Tuesday morning, Mr. Speaker Jones rose, made a farewell speech, and announced the House adjourned sine die. And the 28th Congress expired.

Brighton Market, Monday, March 3. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 600 Beef Cattle, 650 Sheep, and 850 Swine.

Pork—A Brief Cattle.—The prices obtained last week, were not for a like quality generally sustained. Some beautiful Cattle were at market—we noticed 8 fed by Messrs. Mosier & Bush, of W. Springfield, 6 have been slaughtered, aggregate tallow 1100 pounds—the two best are not yet slaughtered; also 9 fed by Dickerson, of Whately. We quote extra \$5 25 a 550; first quality \$5 a 25; second quality \$4 50 a 475; third quality \$4 a 450.

Sheep.—Some very fine Wethers were at market. Sales of two lots from \$3 50 to 4 50; one lot at \$5, and one at 5 20.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle, 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows; a lot of large Hogs at 3 75 and 4 75c. At retail 4 1/2 and 5 1/2c.

Temperance Notice.

A Lecture on the subject of Temperance will be delivered before the Young Men's Temperance Society, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 28th by the Rev. Mr. LEAVY, commencing at 7 o'clock. By order of the President. March 13 B. H. TISDALE, Jr. Sec'y.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr. Henry C. Martin, son of the late Joseph Martin, Esq. aged about 29 years.

In Providence, 4th inst, Capt. John F. Sheldon, aged 82 years.

In New York on the 3d of March, Miss Anna Swinburne, widow of Joseph Swinburne, and daughter of the late Benjamin Greene, of this town, aged 95 years. She was highly esteemed and respected by all her acquaintance.

At Jamaica, L. I. on the 4th ult, Mrs. Esther Fleet, widow of the late Mr. Melancton Fleet, and daughter of the late Samuel Freebody, Esq. of this town, in the 74th year of her age.

At the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 23th ult., suddenly, Lieut. George William Robbins, of the U. S. Marine Corps, son of the late Hon. Asher Robbins, aged 35 years.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, March 1st.

Sch's China, Small, fm Newburyport for Georgetown; Wm. Thompson, Besso, fm Fall River for Baltimore; Maria, Baker, fm Wellsfleet for New York; Atlantic, Luther, fm do for Egg Harbor; Ohio, Farum, fm Clinton; Virginian, Smart, fm Camden.

Cleared—Brig Franklin, Greene, Wylie, for Havana.

Sailed—Brig Pocahontas, Wade, for New York.

SUNDAY, March 2d.

Barque Palmetto, Wolcott, 14 days from Mobile for Providence.

Sloop Arion, Munro, fm Providence for New York.

MONDAY, March 3d.

Sch's Dime, Shute, fm Boston for N. York; Emily Knight, McEntire, fm Philadelphia for Bangor; Phoebe Baxter, Crowell, fm Boston for New York; Peter Ritter, Derrick, fm Richmond for Fall River; Clio, Wilson, fm Portsmouth for New York; Alexander M. Caswell, fm Providence for do; Monitor, Besso, fm Wareham for do; Invancho, Post, fm Newburyport for Philadelphia; Clarendon, Ames, fm Thomaston for Richmond Va.; Susan, Gold, fm Providence for New London; Juno, Kumble, fm Thomaston for New York; Urbana, Small, fm Oronoke N. C. for Providence; Franklin, Lyons, fm Thomaston for Norfolk; Majestic, Stouer, fm Prospect for Philadelphia; Richmond, Thornby, fm do for New York; Mary Susan, Wells, fm Dighton for Norfolk.

TUESDAY, March 4th.

Barque Nicholas Brown, Andrews, fm Savannah for Providence.

Sch's Ann, Rogers, fm Charleston; Yantic, Staples, fm Norfolk.

Sloop Wm. H. Bunn, Irons, fm Providence for Hartford.

WEDNESDAY, March 5th.

Brig Sherer, Fellar, fm Thomaston for New York.

Sch's Rowena, Young, fm Boston for Fall River; Richard Taylor, Jameson, fm Thomaston for New York; Forest, Jacques, fm Newbury for Georgetown; Geo. Knott, Palty, fm Baltimore for Fall River.

The schooner Thames, (of Cumberland, Me.) Havens, fm Philadelphia, with coal for New Bedford, mistayed and went ashore on the south side of the larger Dumplin rock this morning about 3 o'clock and bilged, has lost her deck load and bulwarks. The crew are ashore in the Dumplin Fort, having partly stripped the vessel, and taken out stores, &c. A part of the Coal will be saved.

THURSDAY, March 6th.

Sch's Tropic, Cook, fm Portsmouth N. C. for New York; Climax, Jaden, fm Providence for Norfolk; Ohio, Varum, fm do for Clinton; Harvest, Presley, fm Taunton for New York; Sloop Jas. Langphere, Kenner, fm Providence for New York; Arion, Munro, fm do for do; Hector, Bushnell, fm Clinton, N. C. for Providence; Genl, fm Providence for Westport; Translation, Hallock, fm do for New York.

The brig Busy, (of Warren,) Smith, fm Matanzas, with Molasses, for Warren, while coming to anchor in this harbor this morning, had her sails blown away, which rendered her unmanageable and went ashore near the North point of Goat Island, where she now lies and is supposed to be bilged. She has heeled over upon her side, and her cargo will be taken out by lighters.

The B. has since been got off without much damage, and sailed for Warren.

FRIDAY, March 7th.

Brig Good Hope, Riley, fm Kingston, Ja. Sch's Mariner, Nickerson, fm Nantucket for Baltimore; Atlanta, Wing, fm Wareham for New York; Ellen Rodman, Ellis, fm New Bedford for do.

Sloop Charles, Martin, fm Providence for New Bedford.

Marine Memoranda.

Ship Wm. Engs, Boss, old at New Orleans 19th for New York.

Brig Echo, Smith, was at Havana 15th, for Cardenas next day.

At Havana 20th ult, sch's Warsaw, Bardsick, fm Charleston.

Sch's Van Buren, Cole, old at New Orleans 19th for Charleston.

Lists of Voters for 1845.

THE Town Council will meet at the Town Hall in Newport on FRIDAY next, the 14th day of March instant at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of correcting the lists of Voters of Newport for 1845.

B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk. March 8.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public that he has sold out his establishment, and given up his Painting business to Messrs. IRISH & STEVENS, who will continue the same at the old stand, 116, Thames street, and he cheerfully recommends them to the patronage of his friends and customers. All those indebted to the subscriber, and those having demands against him, are requested to call and settle the same immediately at the old stand.

WILLIAM STEVENS.

March 8, 1845.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have this day entered into a partnership, under the firm of IRISH & STEVENS, and have purchased of William Stevens, his stock, and taken the stand recently occupied by him, No. 116, Thames street, where they are prepared to do all kinds of PAINTING and GLAZING business, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. ALBERT IRISH, WM. STEVENS, Jr. Newport March 8, 1845.

FIRST quality of white lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, glass of all kinds and sizes, copal, japan and bright varnishes, red lead, black do., glue, sponge, brushes of all kinds, borax, gold leaf, rotten stone, bath brick, verdigrise, chalk, imperial gum, ivory black, and every other article usually found in a Paint store, sold at the lowest cash prices, and on the most reasonable terms by

IRISH & STEVENS.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Papering. [March 8.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

NATHANIEL TAYLOR.

late of Little Compton dec, and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law. He therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said Estate to make settlement with him without delay.

LINDOL SIMMONS, Executor.

Little Compton, Feb. 10, 1845.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 3d, 1845.

THE Administrators account on the estate of ANDREW WINSLOW, late of Newport, dec, was presented for allowance, and for an order of distribution of the balance thereof to and among the heirs at law of said Andrew Winslow.

The same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport on the 1st Monday in April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement three weeks in the Newport Mercury for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, March 3, 1845.

THE Administrators account on the estate of JOHN BIGLEY, late of Newport, Mariner, dec, was presented for allowance and for an order of distribution of the balance thereof to and among the heirs at law of said John Bigley.

The same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in April next at 9 o'clock a. m., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement 3 weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Auctions.

To be sold at Public Auction THIS DAY the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Shop of the late Andrew Winslow in Broad Street.

A LARGE quantity of Gate Hangings, Hays and Manure forks, Iron bars, Ox chain Hay knives, Shovels & Tongs, Axes Hatchets, Bush knives, Stone hammer-Pick Axes, Corn knives, Drills, Spoon Shovels, Hooks, Garden forks Chopping knives, Carriage springs, Drawing-knives Stone sledges, with a variety of other articles. Conditions CASH. By order of the Administrators. J. GOODSPEED, Auc'r. Newport March 8, 1845.

Stocks at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Eagle Hotel, on SATURDAY next, March 15th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., SHARES in the Newport Exchange, a New England Commercial Bank. March 8, 1845.—2w.

To be let at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, M. on the premises, for the term of one year:—

The Dwelling House and lot of land in Fir street, (commonly called Tawtown,) belonging to William Burgess. Possession will be given immediately. Conditions at the time and place. FELIX PECKHAM, Jun. Mortgagee in possession.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises:—

THE House and lot, formerly owned by Nathaniel Taylor and Comfort Taylor, his wife, situated in Little Compton, about 40 rods from the Congregational Meeting House,—said House is of two stories, with other out buildings.

The lot consists of about a quarter of an acre of land, with a good well of water, and conveniently situated; said lot is bounded on the north and east by the common, south on land of Otis Wilbur, and west on land belonging to the heirs of Dr. John Almy, dec.

Also, at the same time, will be sold, Articles of Household Stuff, too numerous to mention.

Should the above day prove stormy, the sale will be on the next fair day at the same hour.—Conditions at sale. For further particulars inquire of

LINDOL SIMMONS, Executor.

Little Compton, March 8.

Administrator's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

Postponed. 23

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises on TUESDAY the 11th of March at 11 o'clock, A. M., by virtue of authority from the Court of Probate of the town of Newport:—

ALL the right title and interest which Mary Smith, late of Newport, had at the time of her decease in or to a lot of land and wharf



## Agricultural.



**Experiment with Salt on Potatoes.**  
—I will mention one experiment with salt, by which it will be seen that it is very essential to the growth of the potato. Three years ago I had a field in excellent heart, planted with potatoes, which gave an excellent crop, averaging three hundred bushels per acre. The next year it happened that it became necessary to plant the same field again with potatoes; but I feared lest the worms should destroy the crop, as they appeared quite numerous at first digging; but I proposed to remedy this by sowing salt, which I did about a fortnight before planting, at the rate of a barrel per acre. The salt it was supposed would kill the worms, nor did I calculate upon any other effect from it; but it did not kill the vermin, for the ground was as thickly infested by them as in the previous year; and upon digging the potatoes, the crop exceeded my expectations, and to my surprise gave an average of 420 bushels per acre over the field. The potato being a very exhausting crop, I did not then know why the second crop should be the largest of the two; but since I have seen an analysis of the potato and of salt, the wonder is easily explained, and I am constrained to believe that had I put on, beside the salt, 20 bushels of unleached ashes per acre, the crop would have been increased to 600 bushels per acre.

Salt is not so destructive of vegetation as most people imagine. From some small experiments that I have made, I should judge that it would take 60 bushels per acre, of our common fine salt, before vegetation would be materially injured. In conclusion, allow me to recommend Prof. Johnson's Agricultural Lectures to every farmer, as a book particularly interesting to him, and worthy of a place in his library.—*Corr. of Albany Cultivator.*

**CURRYING horses** is very much neglected by some farmers. The operation is very important, as it contributes both to the pleasure and health of the animal. In some cases this business is hardly attended to, being performed only a few times in the course of the winter. Many a farmer's horse that is now stupid and lazy, and of miserable appearance, would under the care of a good hostler, without extra keeping, become so changed in his appearance and spirits in a few months, though performing the same amount of labor, that his owner would hardly know him.

### Marine and Fire Insurance

**THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,** Providence, R. I. continue to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Building and Merchandise, and also against **MARINE RISKS**, on favorable terms.—The capital stock is

**\$150,000.**

All paid in and well invested.—Directors elected June 5th, 1842:—  
William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend, William Rhodes, Tully D. Bowen, Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop, Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone, Revolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and Shubael Hatchings, James Bullock, Ebenezer Kelley.  
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property) per mail, to the resident and Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.  
Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.  
WILLIAM RHODES, President.  
ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y.  
American Insurance Co's Office, July 14, 1842.

## NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

**John H. Clegg**

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN DYER.

**WOULD** respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Merinos, Sattins, Circassians, Pongees, Bombazines, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth.

February 18, 1842.

## Large Sales

AND

**Small Profits.**

**JOSEPH M. HAMMETT,**

**TAILOR & DRAPER,**

No. 133 A-2

**THAMES STREET,**

**HAS** selected in Boston expressly for this market, a large assortment of English and American Cloths suitable for the Fall trade, consisting of

**Plain, Diamond and Double**

**Wave BEAVERS; Black,**

**Blue and Fancy coloured**

**BROADCLOTHS.**

A choice selection of Cloths for Pantalons, consisting of

**Cassimeres, & Doe Skins,**

of all colors and Shades.

## Vestings

of the newest style, from the latest importations, and every other article called for in a Tailoring establishment. All who wish to purchase cheap, are invited to give him a call.

—MOTTO—

"The nimble squire is better than the slow Shilling"

He manufactures on the most reasonable terms, every description of

### Fashionable Clothing,

Coats, Pants, Vests, Cloaks, Sacks, &c., constantly for sale, or will be furnished to order at short notice, and at prices lower than can be purchased in town.

**CUTTING** particularly attended to.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1844.

**N E W**

**TIN and SHEET IRON WARE**

**Establishment.**

**THE** subscribers have taken the store No. 127 Thames Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch & Engs, and have entered into co-partnership under the name of

**Coggeshall & Bliss,**

for the purpose of manufacturing every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

—They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware. They also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron STOVES of the most approved patterns.

**N. B.** All kinds of **Job Work** in the above line done to order.

A share of public patronage is solicited with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders in their line of business.

**FREEBORN COGGESHALL,**

**WILLIAM H. BLISS.**

Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—*tf.*

**At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan."**

**NO 92 Thames Street.**

**JUST RECEIVED**

From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

**Medicine Dye Stuffs and**

**Perfumery,**

Extract of Rose,

Do do Orange,

Do do Honey,

Do do Burgamot,

Do do Myrtle,

Do do Magnolia,

Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,

Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique

Oil, for the hair,

French Lotion for chapped hands,

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,

German, French & American Cologne,

Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

English, Winsor, and other soaps,

Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

**ALSO,** Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

**CHARLES COTTON.**

Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

**Smoke**

**House.**

**JOHN W. DAVIS,** No. 100, Thames Street, has in readiness his **SMOKE HOUSE**, for the purpose of smoking **HAMS.** He will also take Hams to cure, in the best manner. Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1844.—*Sm.*

**North River Hay.**

**IN** Store 300 Bundles of prime quality.

Enquire of

**J. S. MUNRO,**

**R. L. U. Bank Building,**

Newport, Nov. 16, 1844.—*Sm.*

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**Guardian's Notice.**

**THE** subscriber having been chosen by William Henry Peabody, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Benjamin and Abby Peabody, late of Newport, both dec'd, guardian of the person and estate of said Wm. H. Peabody, and approved by the Court of Probate of Newport, and having been appointed by said Court guardian of the person and estate of Sarah Catherine Peabody, a minor under the age of fourteen years, daughter of said Benjamin and Abby Peabody, and having given bond as the law directs, hereby gives notice thereof, and all persons having claims against his said wards are notified to exhibit the same to him within six months from the date hereof. **JEREMIAH PEABODY, Junr.** Newport, Feb. 15.—*6w.*

### Administrators' Notice.

**THE** undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, administrators on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke late of Newport, dec'd, hereby request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to either of them, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

**PEREG CLARKE,**

**WM. A. CLARKE, } Adm'rs.**

**EDWARD CLARKE,**

Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

### Administrators' Notice.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

**FELIX PECKHAM,**

late of Middletown, dec'd, & has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to.

**ABNER PECKHAM, Administrator.**

Middletown, Dec. 20, 1844.

### Administrators' Notice.

**THE** subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator on the estate of

**GYLES BARNEY,**

late of Newport, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

**PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.**

Newport, Oct. 12, 1844.

*Court of Probate, Little Compton, Dec. 9*

**THE** subscribers hereby give public notice that they have been appointed joint Executors of the last will and testament of

**SANFORD ALMY,**

late of Little Compton dec'd, and have accepted of said trust, and qualified themselves according to law. They therefore request all the debtors and creditors of said Estate to make settlement with them without delay.

**SANFORD ALMY, } Executors,**

**JOHN E. ALMY,**

**Executrix's Notice.**

**THE** subscriber sole Executrix of the last will and testament of

**POLLY GRELEA,**

late of Newport, Spinster dec'd, having given bond to the Court of Probate as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her for adjustment, and all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

**MARY SHERMAN, Executrix.**

Newport, Feb. 8.

### Administrators' Notice.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been appointed Administrator on the estate of

**JOHN BROWNELL,**

late of Portsmouth, dec'd, and has accepted of said trust, and qualified himself according to law, he therefore requests all the debtors and creditors of said estate to make settlement with him without delay.

**SAMUEL ANTHONY, Adm'r.**

Portsmouth Feb. 14, 1845.

### Commissioners' & Administrators' Notice.

**THE** subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive, examine and allow the claims of the Creditors of the estate of

**GILES BARNEY,**

late of Newport, & 6 months from this date being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their claims before said Commissioners, We will attend at the house of Peter P. Remington, on the 2d Saturdays in March, April and May next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of deciding on such claims as may be presented against said estate.

**CLARKE BURDICK,**

**JAMES LAWTON,**

**ANDREW WINSLOW, } Commis'rs.**

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**PETER P. REMINGTON,**

**Administrator.**

Newport, Nov. 9, 1844.

### Assignee's Notice.

**THE** undersigned having received from WILLIAM A. COGGESHALL, and DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Junr., both of the town and county of Newport, Cabinet Makers and partners under the firm of W. A. & D. M. Coggeshall, an assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors; those having demands against the said Coggeshalls are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

**JONATHAN T. ALMY, Assignee.**

Newport, Oct. 1, 1844.

## Commissioners' Notice.

**THE** subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners on the estate of

**SOUTHWICK IRISH,**

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent, we hereby give notice to the creditors of said estate, that they must present their claims to either of the commissioners within six months from the date hereof; and that we will meet at the house of Joseph Childs on the first Saturday in March next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of examining and determining on their several claims.

**JOSEPH CHILDS,**

**JOHN CORY,**

**JOHN BOYD, } Commissioners.**

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**PHILIP IRISH, Executrix.**

Portsmouth, Sept. 9, 1844.

**THE** subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**CHARLES CASTOFF,**

late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, and six months from this date, being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims, we will attend at the house of Charles E. Hammett on the last Saturdays of October, November and December at 2 p. m., for the purpose of deciding on such claims.

**CHARLES E. HAMMETT,**

**PETER P. REMINGTON, } Comm'rs.**

**WM. J. HOLT.**

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.**

Newport, July 1, 1844.

## FOR SALE.

500 bbls Oil Casks, 2200 lbs. of Bread, that has been a short Whaling voyage. Also, a first rate **CHROMETER**, nearly new, by

**SAMUEL BARKER.**

103 Thames street.

Newport, Feb. 1.

## NOTICE.

**THE** subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of **GEORGE BOWEN & CO.**

**GEORGE BOWEN.**

**STEPHEN B. CHACE.**

Newport, January 1, 1845.

## TO LET

and possession given immediately.

The commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, belonging to the subscriber, at the fork of Broad & Spring streets. The House is new and in the best order in every part. On the premises is a never failing well of excellent water, a brick cistern for rain water led into the basement, and a wood house in the yard. A tenant is desired of good character and one that will be punctual in payment, quarterly; none other need apply

**Z. L. HAMMOND.**

Feb. 8.

## TO LET.

**THE** House in spring street, formerly occupied by David Bowen, possession will be given on the 1st of April next or sooner if desired. For terms apply to

**P. P. REMINGTON.**

Jan. 11.

## TO LET.

**THE** House owned and formerly occupied by Mrs. Com. Perry, with a large garden, containing a variety of Fruit Trees. The House is in good order, and has every convenience for a large family. Possession given as soon as desired. Also.—A three story store on Champlin's Wharf. Apply to

**B. A. MASON.**

Nov. 2.

## TO LET.

**THE** upper part of the House in Thames street, next north of the subscribers residence. For terms apply to

**S. T. NORTHAM.**

## Marble and Brown Stone MANUFACTORY.

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the Manufactory of Marble and other Stone at the old stand No. 222, Thames-st., (North end,) where he will manufacture Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of the first quality of Italian and American Marble and Slate, also hearths and free-stone work of all descriptions.

Also, Soap Stone for lining stoves and Grates all on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from any part of the Country faithfully executed.

**PHILIP STEVENS.**

Newport, June 15, 1844.—*1yr.*

## FOR SALE.

**At the Shop of the late Andrew Winslow in Broad Street.**

A large quantity of Hinges, Gate Hangings, Hay and Manure forks, Iron bars, Hoops, Ox chains, Hay knives, Shovels & Tongs, Axes, Hatchets, Bush knives, Stone hammers, Pick-Axes, Corn knives, Drills, Spoon Shovels, Hooks, Garden-forks, Chopping knives, Files, Spikes, Staples, Carriage springs, Drawing-knives, Stone sledges, with a variety of other articles all of which will be sold at very reduced prices by

**ANDREW WINSLOW**

**WANTON T. SHERMAN, } Adm'rs**

Newport, July 6.

## R. P. BERRY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office at Mr. S. Peckham's in Church street, second house from Thames street.

### REFERENCES.

James V. Turner, M.D.; H. E. Turner, M.D. David King, M.D.; H. N. Pierce; of Newport. J. Holms, M. D.; L. W. Briggs, M. D.; of Bristol.

Newport, April 27.—*tf.*

## FOR NEW YORK

VIA STONINGTON RAILROAD,

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Morning Line, via Long Island Railroad.—The **MOHICAN**, will leave Stonington for Greenport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on the arrival of the train that leaves Providence at 8 1/2 o'clock, a. m.

Night Line.—The